

Appln. No. 10/624,131
Amdt. dated April 5, 2005
Reply to Office action dated January 28, 2005

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Enclosed herewith is a power of attorney appointing the undersigned as the attorney of record in the above-identified application.

Claim 1 has been amended and claims 2-4, 6, 7 and 9-13 have been canceled.

Claims 6-8, 10, 13-15 and 18-20 have been rewritten in independent form, including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In particular, claim 6 has been rewritten as independent claim 21, claim 7 has been rewritten as independent claim 22, claims 8 and 12 have been amended to be dependent on claim 22, claim 13 has been rewritten as independent claim 23, claim 14 has been amended to be dependent claim 23, claim 14 has been amended to be dependent on claim 23, claim 18 has been rewritten as independent claim 24, claim 19 has been amended to be dependent on claim 24 and claim 20 has been rewritten as independent claim 25. In view of the examiner's comments, claims 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 21-25 should be allowable.

The rejection of claims 1, 5, 16 and 17 under 35 U.S.C.(a) as being unpatentable over Patent No. 2,408,643 to Hoy in view of Patent No. 6,547,410 to Pederson is traversed for the reasons to follow.

As noted by the examiner, Hoy discloses a flashlight having two openings through which light can be projected from two standard light bulbs but does not disclose a plurality of LEDs arranged to form two different LED arrays positioned to correspond to the opposite openings. In addition, claim 1 has been amended to incorporate a housing

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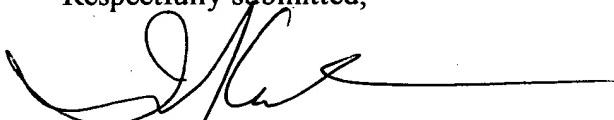
limitation which enables the lamp to be connected to a socket, a further feature not disclosed by the primary Hoy reference.

Although Pederson shows a structure using a plurality of LEDs, modifying Hoy to incorporate the specific limitations of claim 1 is not suggested by the references.

In Robotic Vision Systems Inc. v. View Engineering, Inc., 51USPQ2d 1948, 1954 (Fed. Cir. 1999), the Court reiterated the standard regarding obviousness rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103. In particular, the Court noted that the combination of two or more references “must show some motivation or suggestion to combine the teachings”, also citing In re Rouffet, 47USPQ2d 1453 (Fed. Cir. 1998). It is clear that the Hoy and Pederson references cited by the examiner do not motivate or suggest to someone skilled in the art that they can be combined to make applicant’s claimed invention obvious without the use of hindsight.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,



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April 5, 2005
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